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DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copy and Extract, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 30.

I Have the Honor of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip an Extraordinary Gazette of this Day, containing an Account of the Progreſs of the Army under the Command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's Determination (the Object of reſcuing the Griſons from the French being now attained) to proceed with the Troops under his Command to ſupport the Operations of the Army in Italy, and a detailed Relation of the Attack of Lucien's Steig and the neighbouring Poſts by General Hotze.

Vienna, May 24, 1799.

FROM Two Reports received from His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th Inſtant, and at Singen the 21ſt Inſtant, it appears, that General Bay, whom Lieutenant-General Hotze had detached to attack the Enemy near Afmos, had driven him from that Poſt, carried a Flêche, and taken One Piece of Cannon and a Tumbril. General Bay proceeded to ſtorm the Enemy's Entrenchments, and purſued him in his Retreat to Werdenberg; in the Courſe of which he took One more Piece of Cannon. Notwithſtanding a very obſtinate Attempt of the Enemy to make a Stand at Werdenberg, our brave Troops ſucceeded in repulſing him upon this Occaſion, and One of the Enemy's Companies was, with the Exception of Thirty Men, cut to Pieces.

While General Bay was executing the above Operation, Colonel Gaviſini, of the Regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hotze to advance to Wallenſtadt, and if poſſible to gain Poſſeſſion of the Road which leads through the Mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenſtadt, reached Wallenſtadt on the 19th, and poſted his Troops about Half a League on this Side the Lake. He was ſoon after attacked by a very ſuperior Number of the Enemy, who continued ſending freſh Troops through Flums againſt his Flank, but could not gain a Foot of Ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavaſini, in the End, ſucceeded in bringing a ſmall Column to act upon the Enemy's Right Flank, and in repulſing him towards Sun-ſet, with conſiderable Slaughter, as far as Murk.

His Royal Highneſs here obſerves, that Colonel Gavaſini upon this Occaſion gave freſh Proofs of his Spirit and Intelligence, having prevented the Enemy, notwithſtanding his Superiority, from gaining the leaſt Advantage. Our Loſs was, however, not inconſiderable, as it amounted to Three Hundred Men killed and wounded, among whom were Eight Officers, Three killed and Five wounded.

A Legion formed of Swiſs Emigrants, which was engaged for the Firſt Time, diſtinguiſhed itſelf very much, and the Country People have everywhere riſen in Maſs with Enthuſiaſm.

The rapid Progreſs of Lieutenant-General Hotze obliged the Enemy to abandon the Neighbourhood of St. Gall, as well as the Banks of the Rhine, near Conſtance and Schaffhauſen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff, who obſerved this, immediately croſſed the Rhine with a Part of his Advanced Guard, and puſhed forward the Light Cavalry to obſerve the Enemy's further Movements. He was informed that the Enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieutenant-General Nauendorff ſent

Patroles of Light Troops towards St. Gall, to eſtabliſh a Communication with thoſe of the Corps which was advancing from that Quarter under Lieutenant-General Hotze.

His Royal Highneſs on the 21ſt moved his Camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he alſo eſtabliſhed his Head-Quarters on that Day.

As ſoon as Lieutenant-Colonel Williams learnt that the Enemy had evacuated Rheinech, he directed the Cruiſe of the whole of his Flotilla towards Arbon, with a View to impede their Retreat. He further ſent to Roſchach Count Tuſconis, one of the Officers acting under him, who ſeized there Eight Pieces of Cannon of different Calibres, Three Mortars, a Quantity of Shells, Ships' Stores and Ammunition, and Six Gun Boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregentz.

A further Report from His Royal Highneſs, dated on the 22d at Singen, ſtates that Lieutenant-Colonel Williams had reported from Roſchach, that he had advanced with a Diviſion of the Regiment of Waldeck Dragoons, which had reached that Place under Lieutenant Burſcheid, as far as St. Gall, from which Town the Enemy had retreated a ſhort Time before. He occupied it, and took Three Pieces of Cannon and Two Tumbrils.

Lieutenant-General Hotze alſo reported, that Captain Count Leiningen of the Regiment of Bender had, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Armed Peaſants, taken in Altſtätten Two Cannon, Five Tumbrils, and a conſiderable Proportion of Arms and Ammunition; and that General Bay had in the Proſecution of his Attack upon Werdenberg taken Two more Cannon and Four Hundred Firelocks.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his Patroles are in the Direction of Zurich and Balach.

In Diſſenhofen, where he eſtabliſhed a Bridge of Pontoons, he found Nine Pieces of Cannon, One Hundred Firelocks, and a Supply of Ammunition. Major Morbert, who belonged to his Advanced Guard, fell in with a Detachment of the Enemy at Munſterlingen on the Borders of the Lake of Conſtance, which being attacked at the ſame Time by the Crew of One of the Veſſels forming Part of the Flotilla who had landed, was diſperſed, and the greater Part taken. This Detachment formed the Eſcort of a Tranſport of Artillery which fell into our Hands, and which conſiſted of Four Cannon, One Howitzer, and One Tumbril.

Lieutenant-General Koſpoth reported to His Royal Highneſs, that Captain Lück, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Dragoons, had, at the Deſire of Colonel Frenelle, fallen upon and ſurpriſed the Third Regiment of French Huſſars, which was encamped near Leimen not far from Heidelberg, had cut to Pieces about One Hundred Men, and diſperſed the Remainder, taking ſeveral Priſoners and Sixty Horſes. On his Side, One Officer and Two Men only were ſlightly wounded. His Royal Highneſs ſpeaks in the ſtrongeſt Terms of the meritorious Conduct upon ſeveral Occaſions of the above-named Two Officers.

General Melas reports that Lieutenant-General Ott had ordered the Light Battalion of Mihanovich to attack the Enemy in Pontremoli, from which Poſt he was diſlodged. Major Mihanovich particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon the Occaſion, having, beſides driving the Enemy, who occupied ſo advantageous a Poſt with no leſs a Force than Eight Hundred Men, taken Two Cannon, Seventeen Mules laden with Ammunition, and Thirty Priſoners, and having purſued the Remainder of the Enemy into the Mountains.

With a View to give effectual Support to the Operations of Colonel Strauch and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the Enemy had aſſembled near Bellinzone a conſiderable Number of Troops, General Count Hohenzollern was ſent with Five Battalions againſt Chiavenna, and directed alſo to take the Command of the whole Corps there, while General Latterman carries on the Blockade of the Citadel of Milan with the Troops that remained there.

General Vukaſſovich reports, that at Coſignano in Piedmont, the Armed Peaſants had riſen upon and diſarmed One Hundred French Soldiers; that they had done the ſame in Carmagnola, and had wounded Two French Generals, One of whom had died of his Wounds.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports that, in order to ſupport moſt effectually the Operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Griſons, he had marched his Corps forward in Four Columns: that the Firſt, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Süs over Mount Flola againſt Davos; the Second, under Lieutenant-General Haddick, from Pont acroſs the Albula; the Third, under Colonel La Marſeille, over Mount Julies into the Upper Stein Valley, while he himſelf with the Remainder of the Troops moved upon Lenz.

The Enemy did not anywhere make much Oppoſition and the Column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an Abattis near Dörfli; after which however the Enemy retreated with the utmoſt Expedition, but not without the Loſs of One Captain, Two Lieutenants, and One Hundred and Fifty Men, who were taken Priſoners.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that ſince the Object in View, namely the Conqueſt of the Griſons, is now accompliſhed, he ſhould without Delay proceed to co-operate with the Army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St. Julien with his Brigade to cover the Engadin, to keep up the Communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if neceſſary, to co-operate further with him.

The following is the detailed Report promiſed in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 22d, which has now been received from His Royal Highneſs of the Attempt made by Lieutenant-General Hotze upon the Griſons.

RELATION *of the Circumſtances which attended the Attacks made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, by Order of His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, upon the Griſons, by the Corps ſtationed in the Vorarlburg.*

His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles had directed Lieutenant-General Hotze to ſupport the Advance of Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde into the Engadin, by combining with him his Attacks upon the Griſons, and by advancing with the utmoſt Celerity to Coire.

In Obedience to ſuch Directions, Lieutenant-General Hotze, after communicating with Lieute-

nant-General Count Bellegarde, fixed the 14th of May for the Attack, and was promiſed by the latter that a Detachment of his Corps of One Thouſand Men, ſtationed in Montafuner under Major Count Stahremberg of the Regiment of Neugebauer, ſhould be at his Diſpoſal; and that another ſtrong Column ſhould, on the 14th, alſo advance through the Valley of Flola to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his Opinion that Lucien's Steig could not be attacked in Front, upon receiving Information that the Troops which occupied that Poſt had been reinforced, and that the Enemy's Commander in Chief, Maſſena, had a ſhort Time before been there, in order to render the Paſs into the Griſons more defenſible. He therefore determined to leave a conſiderable Corps in the Line of Defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into Four Columns the Infantry and the Cavalry deſtined for the Attack.

The Firſt Column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in Perſon, was aſſembled on the Night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithſtanding the Batteries which the Enemy had eſtabliſhed on the Left Bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the Narrow Paſs near Baduz very dangerous.

On the ſame Night Lieutenant-General Hotze eſtabliſhed Batteries of Twelve-Pounders near Balzers, with a View to block up the Road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz.

The Second Column under General Zellachich aſſembled on the Night of the 13th upon Mount Mayenfeld in the Alps.

The Third Column under General Hiller was aſſembled by him between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps.

The Fourth Column under Colonel Count Plunket aſſembled on the Evening of the 13th at the Extremity of the Defile of Gurgellen.

The Firſt Column was deſtined to make falſe Attacks upon the Enemy's Front and Flanks, while the Second was to paſs the Mayenfeld Alps and to penetrate to the Rear of the Enemy's Works at Lucien's Steig, and thereby enable the Firſt to advance to the River Langwart, and there to take Poſt.

The Third Column was to drive the Enemy from his entrenched Poſition near Sevis, to haſten to the Drawbridge, of which it ſhould gain Poſſeſſion, and if neceſſary to reinforce General Zellachich with One Battalion, and with the Remainder to gain Poſſeſſion of the Upper Zoll Bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine.

Finally, the Fourth Column was ordered to attack the Enemy's Poſition at Kloſter and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the Remainder to haſten to the Drawbridge and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to poſt a Battalion near Federis and Conters in order to block up the new eſtabliſhed Road in the Schafiger Valley.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Columns had to ſcramble up the higheſt and ſteepeſt Mountains, and to overcome inceſſant Difficulties; to make their Way through Snow Six Feet deep, and thus to march for Twelve Hours before they could reach the Rendezvous from which the Attack was to be made. The extreme Cold which reigned on the Summits of the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin rendered it impoſſible to fix upon any other Point for the Rendezvous; and the undaunted Firmneſs and Courage with which the Troops, encouraged by the Example ſet them by their Officers, braved all theſe Difficulties cannot be ſufficiently admired.

The excellent Inhabitants of the Valley of Montafuner exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in facilitating the March, and were particularly uſeful in tranſporting the Ammunition and Proviſions which followed the Troops. The oldeſt and moſt experienced of the Inhabitants expreſſed their Surpriſe at the Security with which the Paſſage of the Artillery and Cavalry of the Fourth Column was effected acroſs the Summit of Mount Slapin.

Companies formed of the brave Inhabitants of Vorarlberg and Montafuner, were diſtributed to each Column, who not only ſerved as Guides, but were upon all Occaſions moſt uſeful in Action.

On the 14th at Daybreak, each Column reached the Enemy's Advanced Picquets. The Firſt Column remained prepared in Front of Balzers, waiting the Attack to be made by the Second upon the Enemy's Rear.

General Zellachich had directed the March of his Column in ſuch Manner as might enable Major Elvös, commanding the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, with Two Companies of Riflemen under Lieutenant Raiacſech, to paſs over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the Rear.

The General took Poſt on the Heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins, took Poſſeſſion of theſe Places, and attacked Mattans, while another Detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine. The Enemy retreated into the Wood, leaving behind One Cannon, One Ammunition Waggon, and Three Artillery Men.

As ſoon as Major Elvös heard the Fire of General Zellachich's Column, he ordered Lieutenant Raiacſich with his Riflemen, ſupported by Three Companies of Peterwardeiners, to attack the Right Flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, to advance directly againſt the Enemy's Camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an Attack along a very narrow Road on the Left.

Although the Enemy directed the Fire of his whole Artillery againſt theſe Diviſions, ſtill ſuch was the Vigour and Impetuoſity of their Attack, that the Garriſon was obliged to lay down their Arms. Six Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Nine Ammunition Waggons, were found on the Steig: the Commandant, a Number of Officers, and Seven Hundred Men were made Priſoners. The Remainder of the Garriſon, conſiſting of Three Hundred Men, fell into the Hands of the Diviſion of the Regiment of Kaunitz, which General Hotze had ſtationed on the Left Flank to make a Diverſion.

As ſoon as the Gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bay advanced with the Cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and ſecure that Poſition.

The Enemy had burnt the Upper Bridge on that River; but Captain Bredtſchneider, with a Detachment of Hulans, forded the Stream in ſpite of its extreme Rapidity, and forced Two Companies of the Rear Guard to lay down their Arms. Captain Kiſelevſki purſued the Enemy with his Squadron of Hu-

lans as far as the Lower Bridge, but could not prevent its being ſet on Fire at both Ends. As ſoon as Captain Garneka of the Dragoons of Modena obſerved this, he put himſelf at the Head of ſome Detachments of the Regiment of Kerpen and of the Third Peterwardein Battalion, and in ſpite of a heavy Fire of Muſketry, paſſed the burning Bridge, diſperſed the Enemy, and took One Cannon.

Lieutenant Serpes of the Dragoons of Waldeck, aſſiſted by the Armed Peaſants of the Vorarlberg, drove the Enemy over the Rhine near Flaſch: he then ſent Corporal Platz of the Dragoons of Waldeck acroſs the River, who, with the Aid of the Peaſants, carried off Three Guns, although fired on with Grape Shot by the Enemy.

General Hiller having aſſembled the Third Column about Midnight near Geneier Bade, ſent a Battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, ſupported by another Battalion of the ſame Regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the Enemy's Abattis and ſtrong Redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the Reſt of the Column at the ſame Time: in order to facilitate this Attack he detached Lieutenant Bilhaker, with a Company of Bender, over a very high Mountain in the Enemy's Rear:—the whole Operation was conducted with ſuch Spirit that the Redoubts were almoſt immediately carried. Enſign Krafft of Bender, who commanded the Volunteers, and contributed much to the Succeſs, was wounded. Captain Bach purſued the Enemy to the Schloſs Bridge, and as he there attempted ſome Reſiſtance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the Volunteers of Bender, carried the Bridge by Storm, and made ſeveral Priſoners: Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the Enemy from the Roads ſtill open to him, ſent at the ſame Time ſeveral Detachments into the Mountains, advanced with his Column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metzmacher to puſh on with the Volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the ſame Evening. The Enemy, thus ſurrounded on every Side, was obliged to ſurrender, to the Amount of Twenty-ſix Officers and One Thouſand One Hundred and Ten Privates: conſiderable Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing, were found in Zitzers and Chur.

The Fourth Column advanced from Slapin at Break of Day through a narrow Path, which they were obliged to paſs in ſingle Files, againſt the Enemy's Out-Poſts. Colonel Plunket detached Two Hundred Men of the Regiment of Neugebauer in order to drive in the ſtrong Picquet which guarded the Mouth of the Defile. This Detachment was obſerved: the Enemy took the Alarm, and in ſpite of every Exertion made good his Retreat acroſs the Langwart to Schrins, in order to join the Reſt of the Corps. Colonel Plunket alſo detached Major Colloredo over the Mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order if poſſible to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but he too was diſcovered, and found it impoſſible to effect his Purpoſe.

Colonel Plunket immediately ſent a Battalion of Gemingen along with his Cavalry and the Armed Peaſants, to join General Hiller at the Schloſs Bridge; and, as ſoon as he was aſſured that General St. Julien had reached Dörfli, he ordered Major Stahremberg to join him, and advanced himſelf to the Schloſs Bridge.

On the 15th Lieutenant-General Hotze occupied Chur with Two Battalions of Bender and Two Squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the Enemy's Poſition near Reichenau. A heavy Cannonade enſued, and the Enemy burnt the Bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Walbeck alſo advanced with a ſtrong Eſcort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it: this produced an Attack, which ended in the Retreat of the Enemy, after burning the Village of Ragatz. Major Jacobi purſued the Enemy through Pfeffers to Vetis, occupied that Debouché of the Paſs of Kunkels, and puſhed his Advanced Poſts near to Sargans. Theſe Advantages were the more important, as there now remained no Retreat open to the Enemy, excepting the Foot Road to Illentz and Diſentis, which the Riſing of the Peaſants of the Upper League muſt have rendered very inſecure.

Two diſmounted Guns were found in Ragatz. The Enemy retired in the greateſt Confuſion towards the Lake of Wallenſtadt and Diſentis. Many of his Detachments, diſperſed in the Mountains, have ſince ſurrendered.

On the 16th the Enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by our Troops. The Precaution which the Enemy took of burning or deſtroying all the Bridges on his Route, made it difficult to follow him quickly.

All the Troops diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Perſeverance and Steadineſs, and thoſe who were particularly engaged gave ſignal Proofs of their Courage. Lieutenant-General Hotze commends in a particular Manner the Conduct of the Regiment of Bender, the Major's Diviſion of the Second Uhlan Regiment, the Third Battalion of the Peterwardeiners, and the Diviſion of Brooder (Riflemen). In the Opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave freſh Proofs of his extenſive military Knowledge, great Reſolution, and exemplary Steadineſs, which he had manifeſted on ſo many previous Occaſions. To the good Conduct and unwearied Activity of Generals Zellachich and Count Bay, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the Preciſion with which they executed the Orders entruſted to them, is in a great Meaſure to be imputed the fortunate Reſult of the Undertaking.

Major Wachtenburg of the Artillery gave great Satisfaction in the Meaſures he took, and in the judicious Manner in which he poſted the Guns.

Captain Romberg of the Quarter-Maſter-General's Department diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the 1ſt Inſtant by his perſonal Bravery, and by the great Judgment he evinced in the Attack at Fläſch; and in the Action of the 14th, his Conduct was ſo meritorious that Lieutenant-General Hotze thought himſelf in Juſtice obliged to ſend him from the Field of Battle to His Royal Highneſs the Archduke with the firſt Account of the Victory.

Lieutenant-General Hotze in a very particular Manner praiſes Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Maſter-General's Department, whoſe accurate Knowledge of the Ground decided him in his Diſpoſition for the Attack, and who contributed by this Means very much towards the Defeat of the Enemy.

Captain Gratze of the Firſt Wallachian Regiment, who ever ſince the opening of the Campaign had been moſt uſefully and actively employed by Lieutenant-General Hotze, is mentioned by that

General in high Terms of Commendation. The Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Columns have praiſed the Conduct of the following Officers for their particular good Conduct:

In the Firſt Column—Of the Major's Diviſion of the Second Uhlan Regiment, Major Count Trautmannſdorf, Captains Kiſſelleviſki and Bredſchneider, Lieutenants Koniaſch and Czerna: of the Modena Dragoons, Major Petz and Captain Garnika: of the Dragoons of Waldeck, Major Jacobi, Firſt Lieutenant Baron Serpes, and Corporal Platz: of the Regiment of Infantry of Kerpen, Colonel Count Gavaſini, Captain Niederman, and Enſign Count Kinburg: of the Horſe Artillery, Firſt Lieutenant Karnpf: of the Militia, Captain Wochener and his whole Company.

In the Second Column—Major Etvös of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein, to whom Lieutenant-General Hotze gives the Credit of the taking Poſſeſſion of the Poſt, Captain Mixich, Second Lieutenant Waſſich, and Serjeant Kovacs of the Third Battalion; Firſt Lieutenant Novich, and Second Lieutenant Geigen of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein; Firſt Lieutenant Raiacſich, and Enſign Illich, of the Firſt Brooder Battalion. Captain Gerbeth of the Grenadiers of Breſchainville, who commanded the Militia of Oberland, diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much by his good Conduct and Bravery.

Of the Regiment of Bender Infantry, Major Rhineck, Captain Baeh, Firſt Lieutenants Lagoutte, Metzmacher, Sodan, Billharts, and Maldini, Second Lieutenant Foulon, and Enſign Krafft.

General Hiller ſpeaks of Captain Baumgarten of the Quarter-Maſter General Department in the higheſt Terms.

Of the Militia of Montafuner, Captain Patlock and his Company.

In the Fourth Column—Major Richter of the Quarter-Maſter-General's Staff, and Count Stahremberg of the Third Regiment of Neugebauer: of the Militia, Captains Fournier and Koſsler.

Our Loſs in all does not amount to more than One Hundred killed and wounded; that of the Enemy may be reckoned at One Thouſand killed, wounded, and drowned. The Priſoners brought in amount to nearly Three Thouſand Men, among whom are One Hundred Officers. No preciſe Account can yet be ſent, as Numbers are daily brought in.

Thirteen Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Twenty-two Ammunition Waggons have fallen into our Hands. The Enemy in their Retreat ſet fire to and blew up a Number of the latter.

Lieutenant-General Hotze finally praiſes the good Conduct and active Services of his Aide-de-Camp Captain Neſtor.

Vienna, May 31, 1799.

General Count Hohenzollern, who was entruſted with the Siege of the Citadel of Milan, has ſent Captain Ottol of the Engineers, with a Report, that, in conſequence of the Orders he had received on the Night of the 14th to blockade the Citadel of Milan, and to ſupport Colonel Prince Rohan, againſt whom the Enemy was advancing with very ſuperior Numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Lattermann at Milan, with Five Battalions and One Squadron, and haſtened with the remaining Five Battalions to join the Prince, whoſe Advanced Poſts were oppoſite to thoſe of the Enemy at Ponte Ceresa in Anio.

Notwithſtanding the great Diſtance General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte Ceresa, and formed a Junction with the Prince.

The Enemy's Poſition was immediately reconnoitred, and the Attack to be made upon them, in Three Columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with ſuch Vivacity, that the Enemy was driven back for the Space of Five Leagues, and forced over the Rivulet Ancre. A detailed Report of this Operation will follow.

From the Extent of the Poſition to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with One Battalion, and left his Corps poſted near Luciono, Ponte Ceresa, and Lugano, with his Advanced Poſts in Caverna. His March back to Milan with the remaining Four Battalions was ſo expeditious that he reached it early on the Morning of the 20th.

In the Night between the 20th and 21ſt the Trenches were opened before the Citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithſtanding the very heavy Fire from the Beſieged, the Batteries were in a ſufficient State of Forwardneſs to begin playing upon the Works. Upon a Second Summons being ſent, the Enemy agreed to capitulate; and the Garriſon, conſiſting in the Whole of Two Thouſand Two Hundred and Twenty Men, of which Nine Chiefs of Battalions, One Hundred and Fifty-eight Officers, are not to ſerve againſt their Imperial Majeſties for the Space of One Twelvemonth. One Hundred and Ten Pieces of Cannon, and a Quantity of Ammunition and Military Stores of every Deſcription were found in the Citadel.

The total Number of killed on our Side does not exceed Forty-ſix Men. Major-General Count Hohenzollern praiſes in the ſtrongeſt Terms the Conduct of all the Officers and Men employed in the Siege.

The Inhabitants of Milan expreſſed the greateſt Joy upon this Occaſion, and were very liberal in their Preſents of Money, &c. to the Troops.

General Melas, in a Report of the 19th from Cuſa Piſma, ſtates, that the Enemy had abandoned the Poſition near Valenza, which the Auſtro-Ruſſian Troops had occupied. General Vukaſſovich reported on the 17th that the Movements he had made had obliged the Enemy to abandon Cuzale and its Citadel. His Corps marched out of the Camp at Toſe di Gurafolo, and early on the 19th encamped behind the Rivulet of Copa, whence he will proceed to Mortanu.

In the Night between the 18th and 19th Two Deputies arrived in the Camp from Montoni, with an Account that the Armed Peaſants, to the Number of Ten Thouſand, had, after a Blockade of Nine Days, taken the Piedmonteſe Fortreſs of Ceva, the French Garriſon of which, of Three Hundred and Twenty-five Men, they had made Priſoners of War, and conveyed to Mondovi to be there confined in the Citadel.

At the Requeſt of theſe Deputies an adequate Detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important Fortreſs. One of the Deputies proceeded with it as a Guide, while the other of-

fered to remain as an Hoſtage with our Troops. Indeed the Inhabitants of every Diſtrict in Italy have given Proofs of the moſt favorable Diſpoſition towards the great juſt Cauſe in which we are engaged.

General Kray in a Report of the 22d ſtates, that General Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by Capitulation, and was proceeding to attack its Citadel. The Particulars of the Capitulation will appear ſhortly.

Head-Quarters near Winterthur,

MY LORD, *31ſt May*, 1799.

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordſhip that on the 21ſt Inſtant the Advanced Guard of the Archduke's Army (commanded by General Nauendorff) paſſed the Rhine without Oppoſition between Diſſenhofen and Schaffhauſen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The Army paſſed in the following Days, and encamped near Paradies.

On the 22d the main Body of General Hotze's Corps alſo croſſed the Rhine at different Points between Balzers and the Lake of Conſtance, and on the 23d the General took his Head-Quarters at St. Gallen. Lieutenant-General Petrarſch, who during the Operations againſt the Griſon Country had been poſted with the Right Wing of General Hotze's Corps for the Defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the Night from the 24th to the 25th with Six Battalions of Infantry and the Regiment of Kinſky Chevaux Légers, from St. Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a Junction with the Archduke's Army, the Advanced Poſts of which were already puſhed forward to Nefelbach. The Reſt of Lieutenant-General Hotze's Corps marched in the Forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzenbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its Advanced Guard took Poſt Two Leagues in Front of that River on the Road towards Elgg.

In the Courſe of this Day (25th) the Enemy attacked all the Corps that had paſſed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant-General Nauendorff's Advanced Poſts from Nefelbach, and obliged them to repaſs the River at Andelfingen.

Lieutenant-General Petrarſch's Corps was attacked juſt as it arrived on the Heights behind Frauenfeld; the Affair laſted the whole Day, and in the Evening the Enemy ſucceeded in obliging Lieutenant-General Petrarſch to retreat, and to take a Poſition about Halfway between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this Affair the Enemy had puſhed forward a Column to the Bridge of Pfin, with a View of covering the Left Flank of the Corps that was engaged with General Petrarſch. The Advanced Guard of General Hotze's Left was alſo attacked, but it repulſed the Enemy and drove him as far as Elgg; in conſequence however of the Retreat of General Petrarſch's Corps it was alſo ordered to fall back.

Early in the Morning of the 26th, a Column of the Archduke's Army under Lieutenant-General Prince Reuſs, arriyed at Pfin, and in the Courſe of the Day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the Evening by Lieutenant-General Petrarſch's Corps. In the Night from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reuſs's Columns advanced in Connection with each other, to attack the Enemy's Poſition near Winterthur. The Manœuvre was executed with great Preciſion, and the Attack was made ſoon after Daylight of the 27th with much Regularity and in a very Military Manner. The Enemy was driven from his Poſition, but the Ground being extremely favorable and much interſected with Wood, he effected his Retreat in tolerable Order, and took Poſt behind the Treſs, where he remained till the Evening; the Bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been deſtroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate Delay in the Conſtruction of the Pontoon Bridge in the Night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's Right Wing (under Lieutenant-General Nauendorff) arriving in Time to take Part in the Affair of this Day, which otherwiſe might have been more deciſive.

The Banks of the Treſs are ſo ſteep that it affords an excellent Poſition; but Maſſena did not think proper to make any further Attempt to defend it. He therefore retreated, and took Poſt behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the Affair of Winterthur, but perhaps alſo by the March of General Nauendorff's Column towards his Left Flank. The Advanced Poſts of the Two Armies are now ſeparated by the Glat, and the Enemy has an Entrenched Camp, ſaid to be advantageous, about a League on this Side of Zurich; but I have no Doubt of his ſoon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Raperſweil and deſtroyed the Bridge.

Colonel Rovorea, with the Swiſs Corps, is at Notre Dame d'Einſidlen in the Canton of Schweitz: he has been joined by ſome of the Inhabitants, and is ſupported by an Auſtrian Corps under Colonel Cavaſini.

Official Accounts have been this Day received of Part of General Bellegarde's Corps having paſſed the St. Gothard.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

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